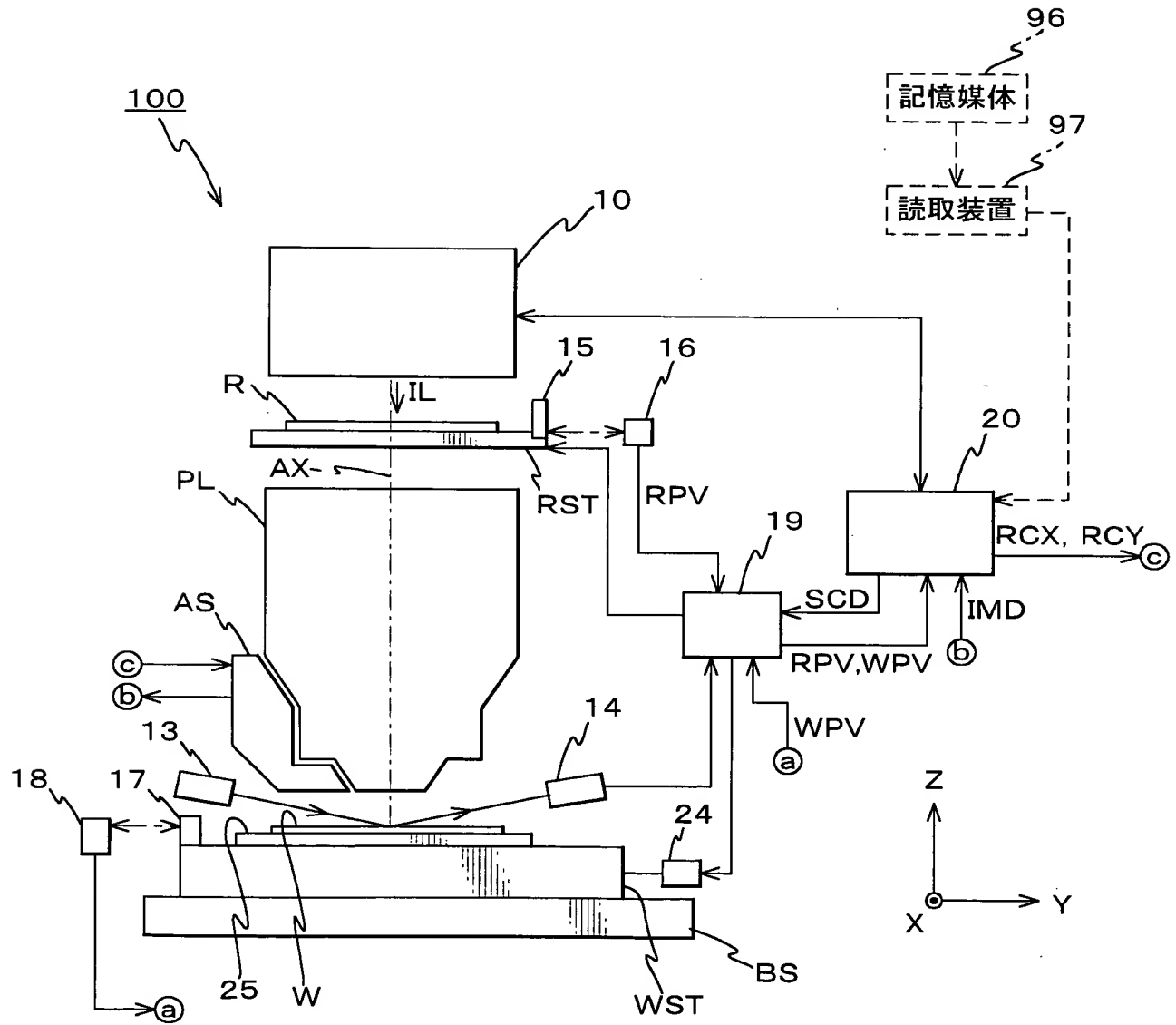


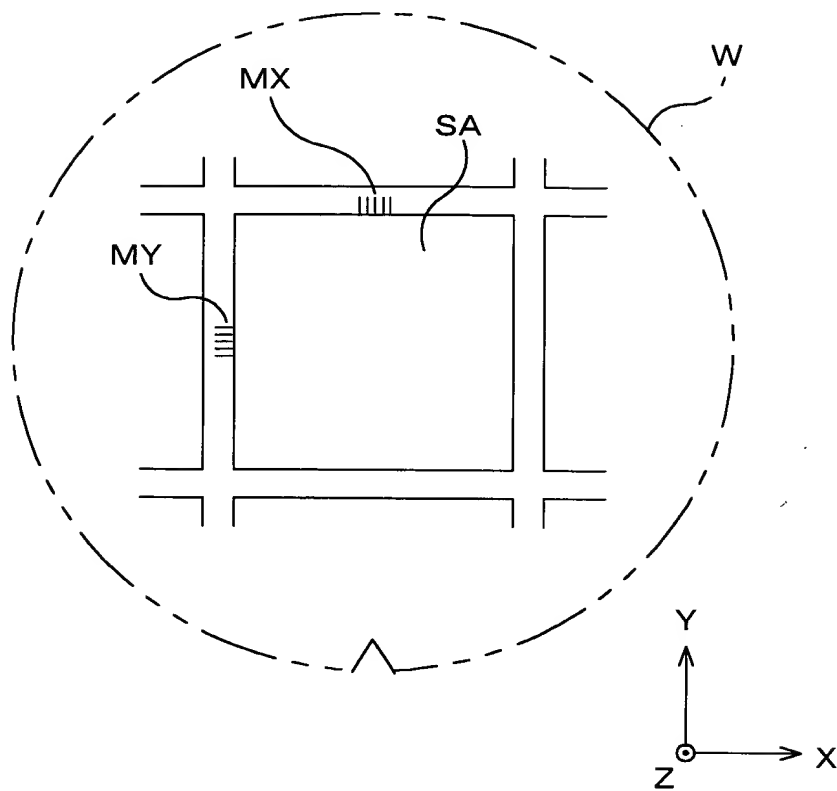
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Fig. 1

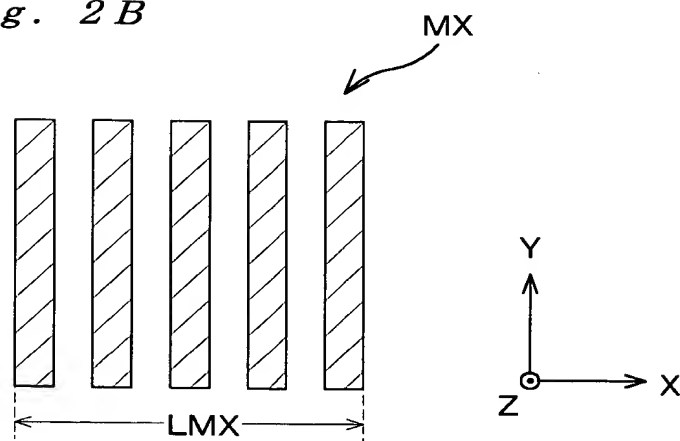


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*Fig. 2A*



*Fig. 2B*



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Fig. 3A

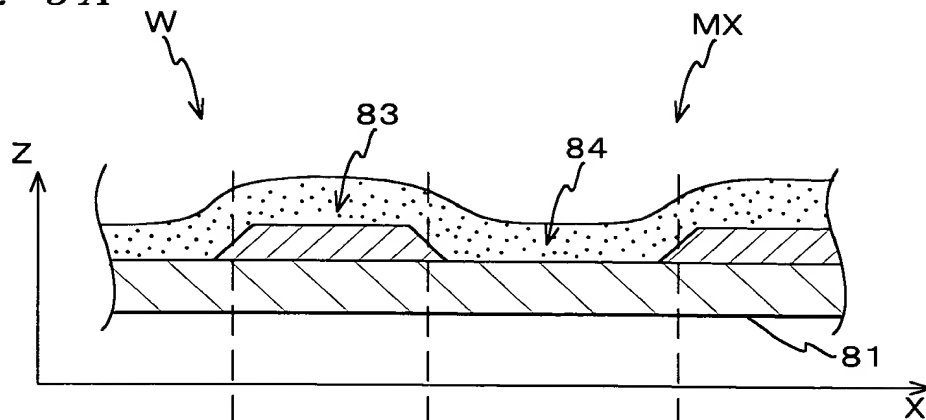


Fig. 3B

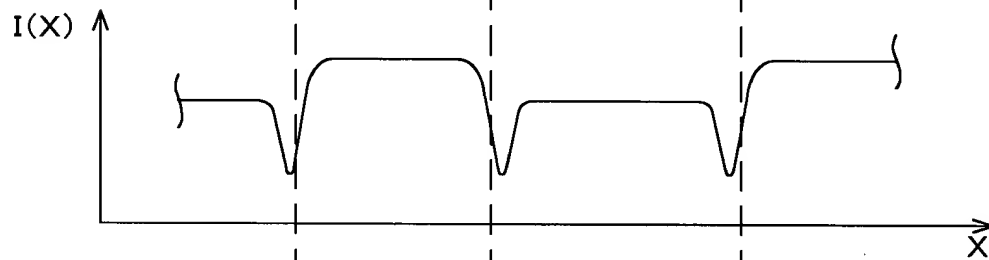


Fig. 3C



Fig. 3D

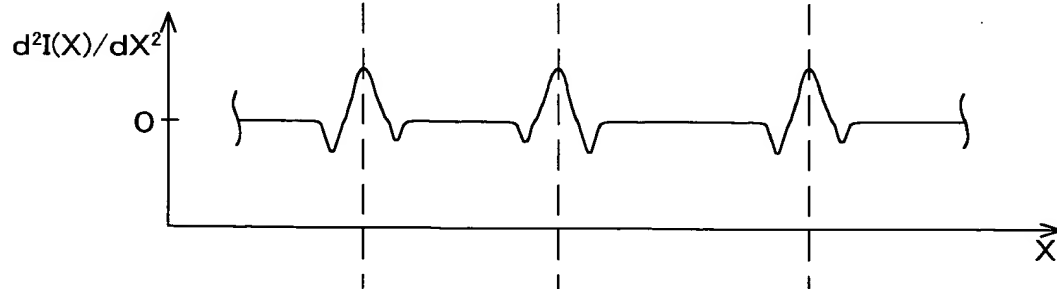
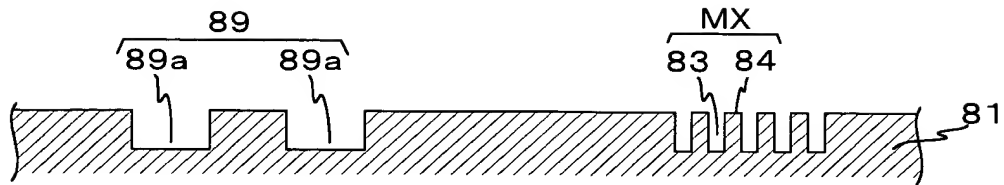


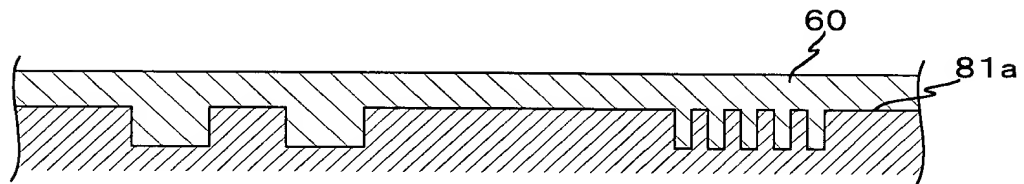
FIG. 3A-3D

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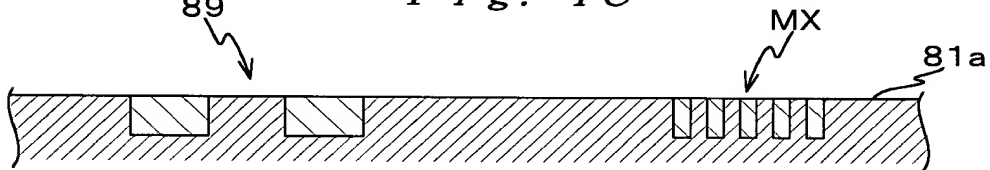
*Fig. 4A*



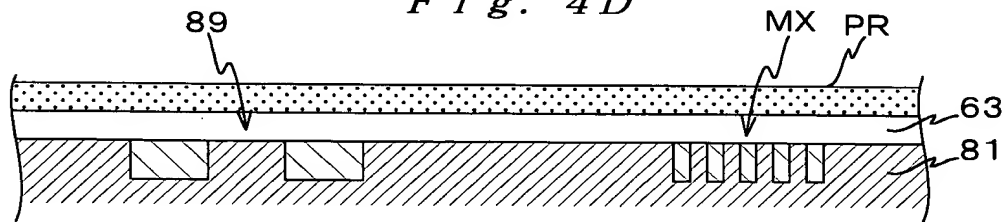
*Fig. 4B*



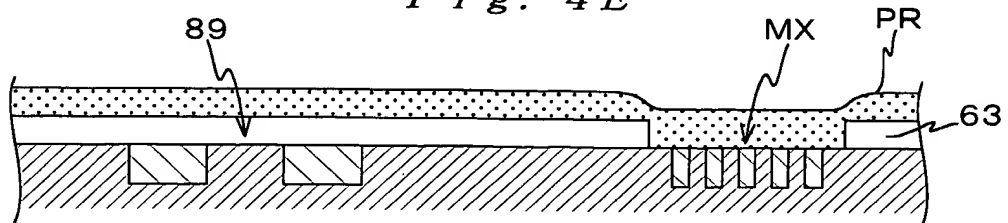
*Fig. 4C*



*Fig. 4D*



*Fig. 4E*



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Fig. 5

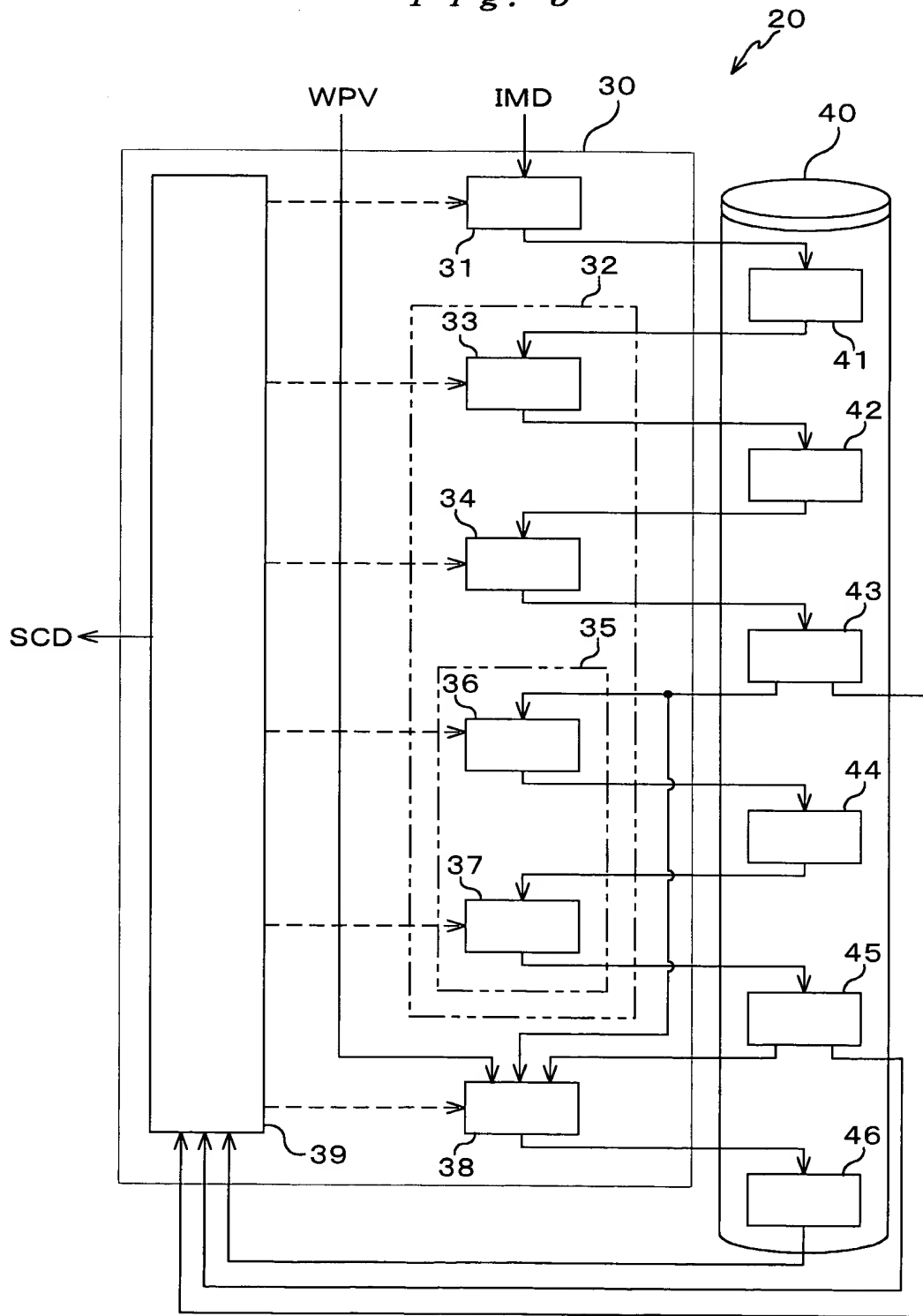
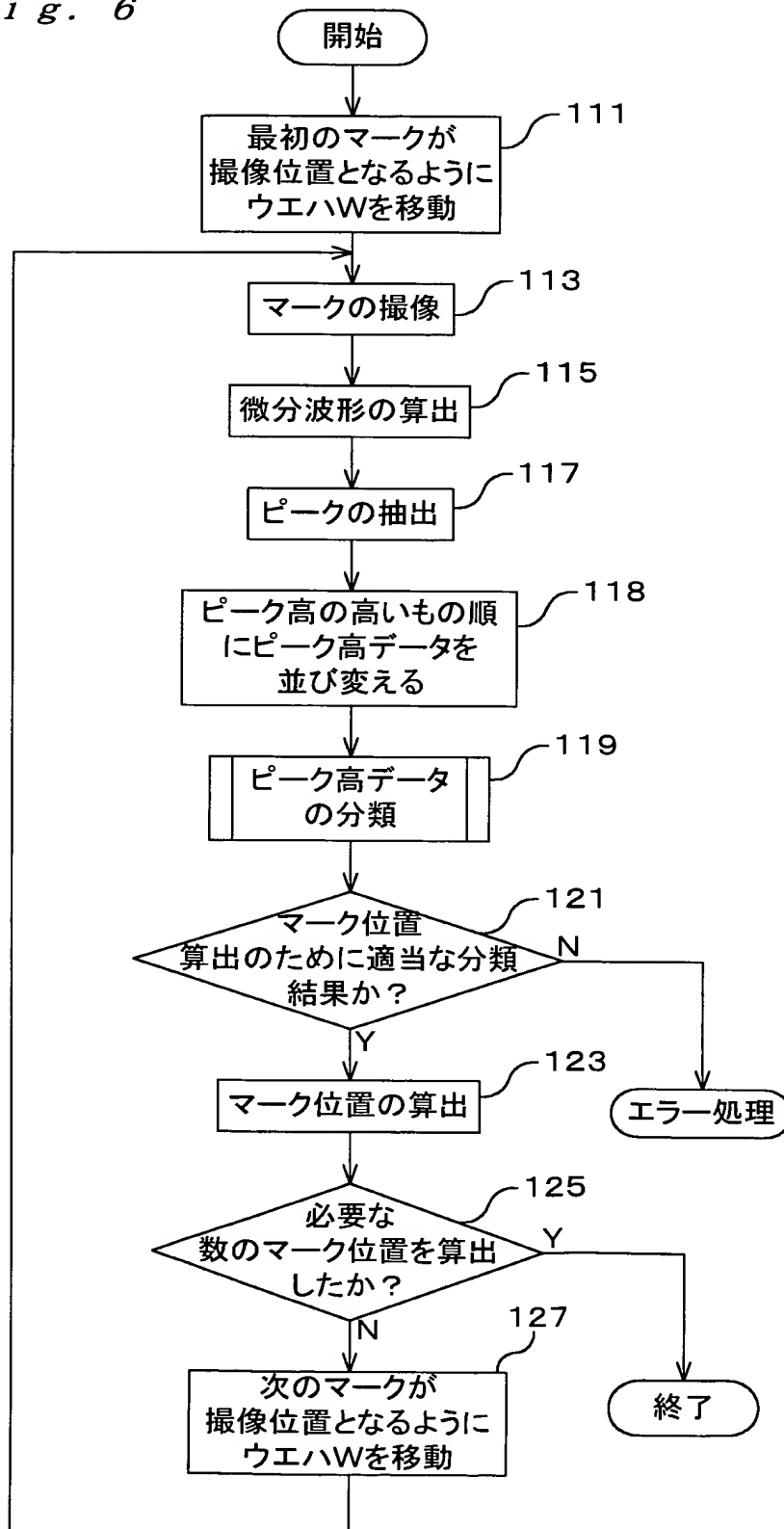


FIG. 5

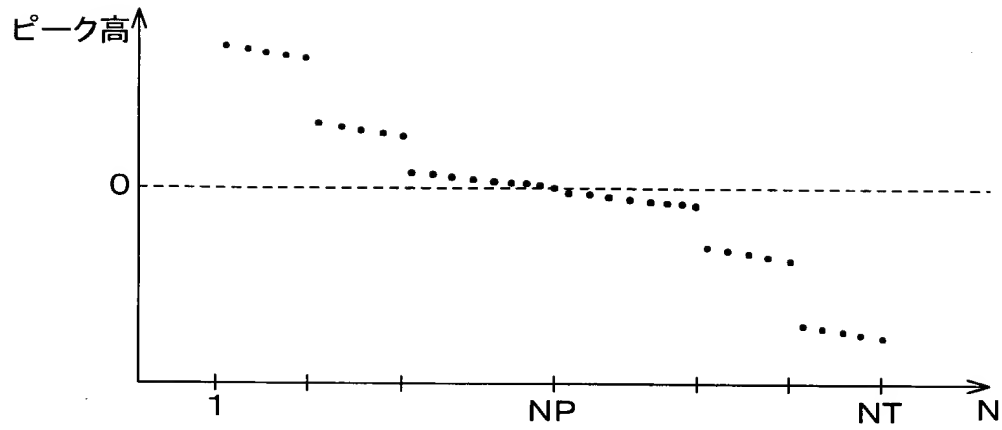
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Fig. 6



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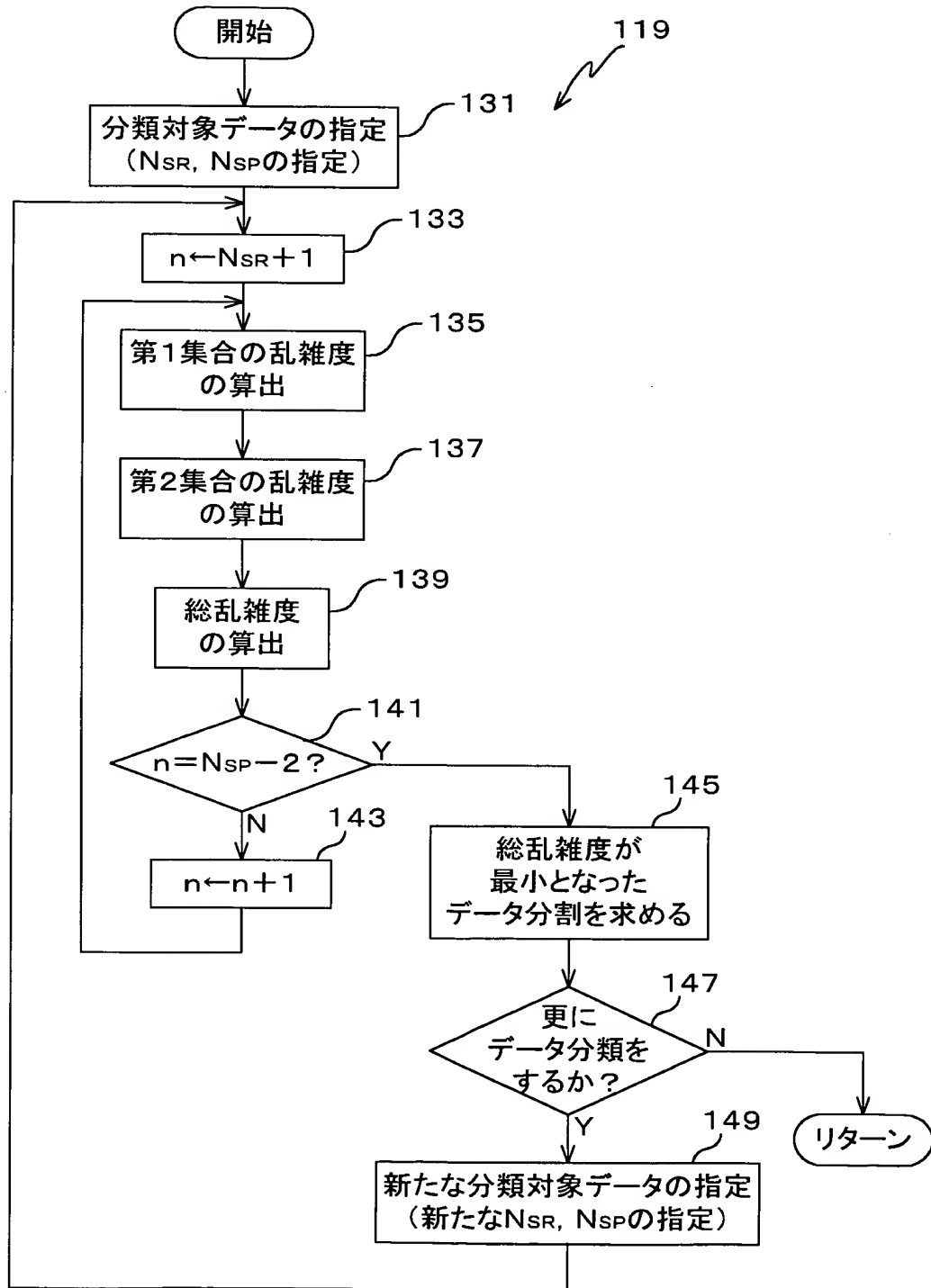
Fig. 7



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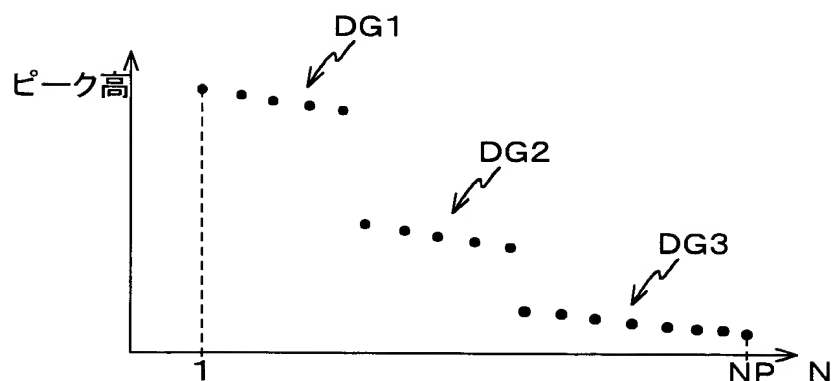
Fig. 8



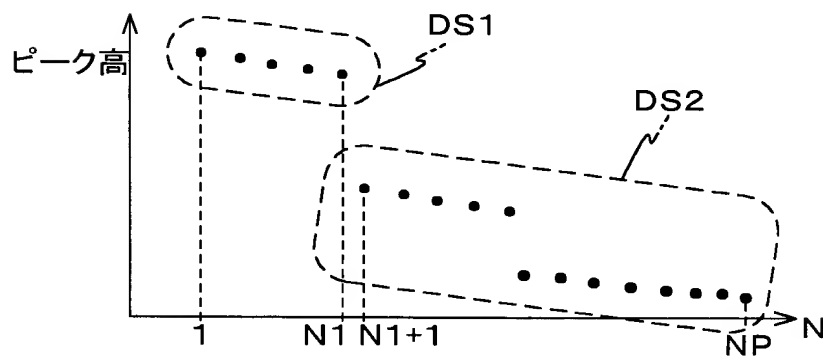


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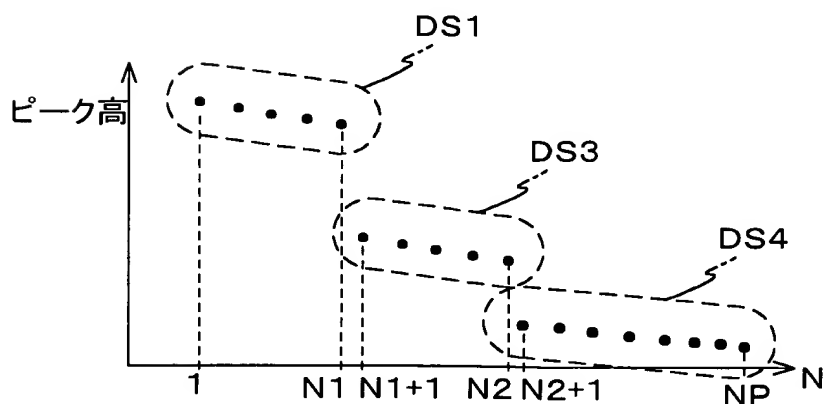
*Fig. 9A*

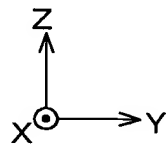


*Fig. 9B*



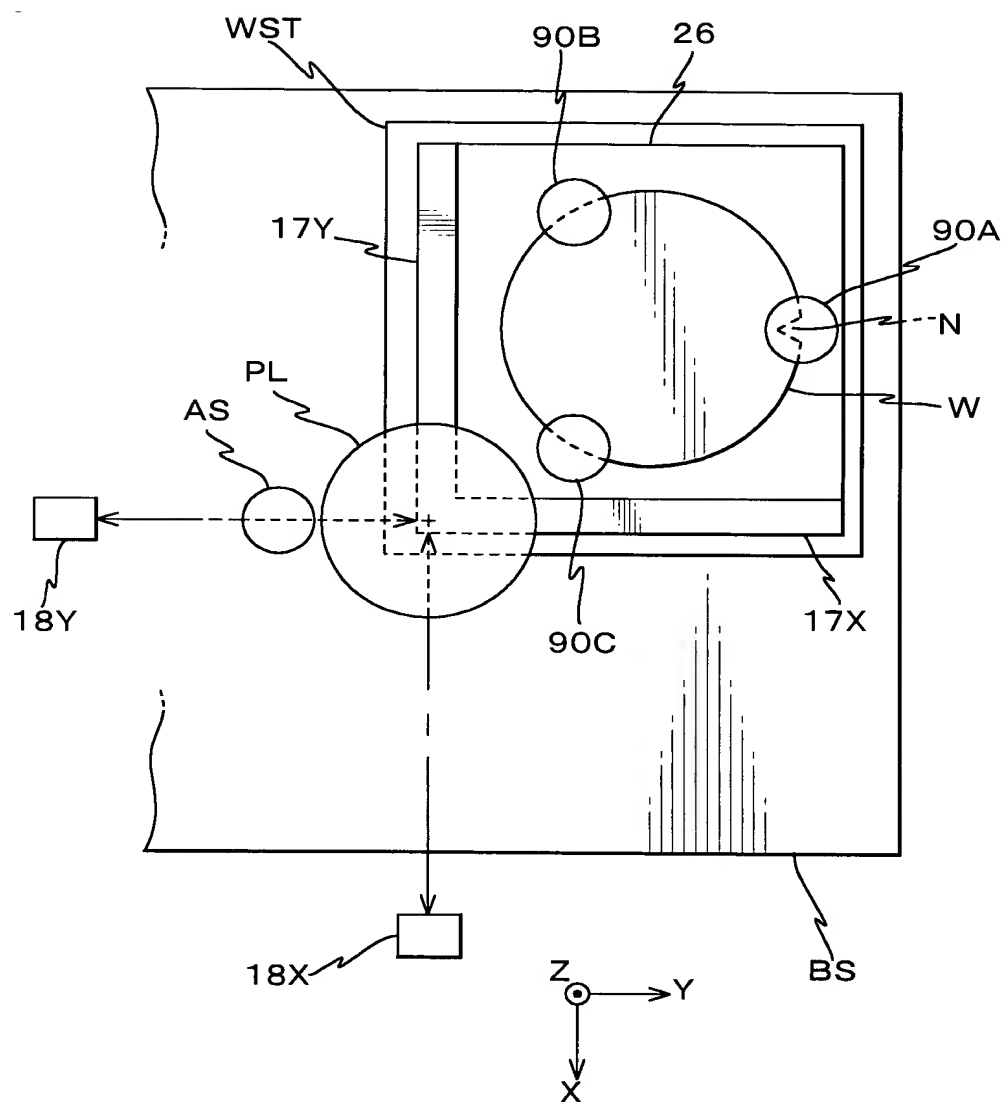
*Fig. 9C*





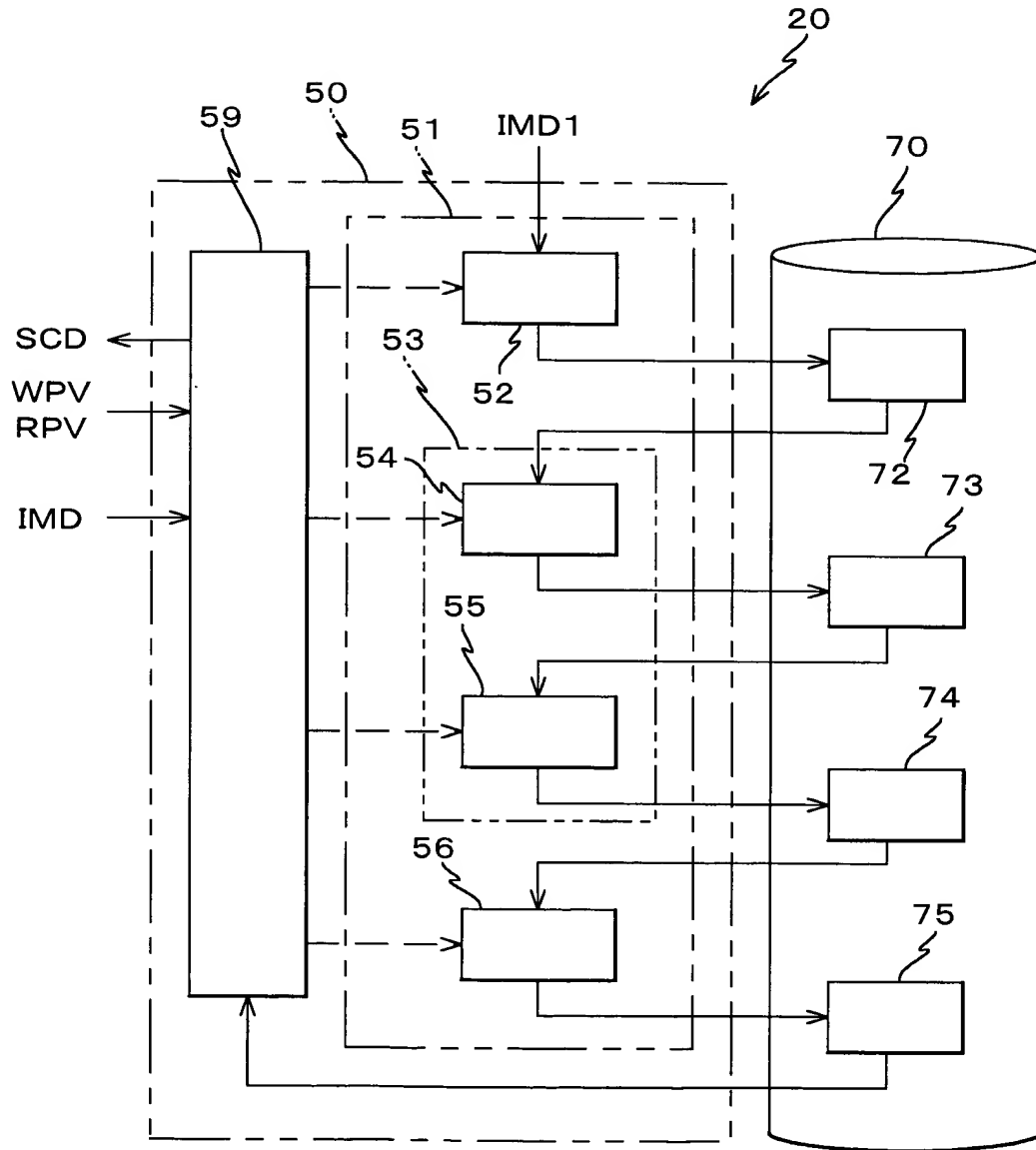
1 1 / 2 2

*F i g. 11*



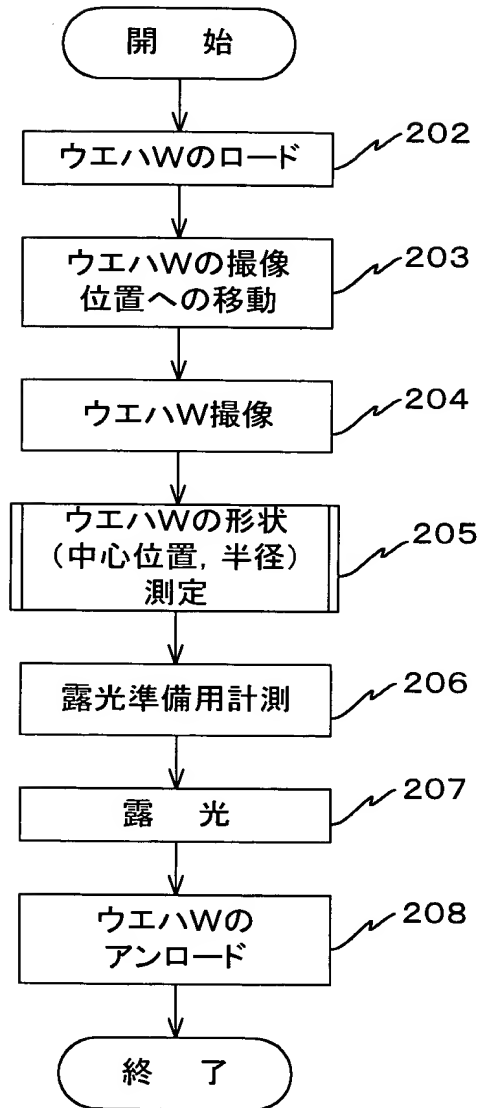
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Fig. 12



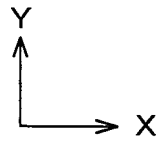
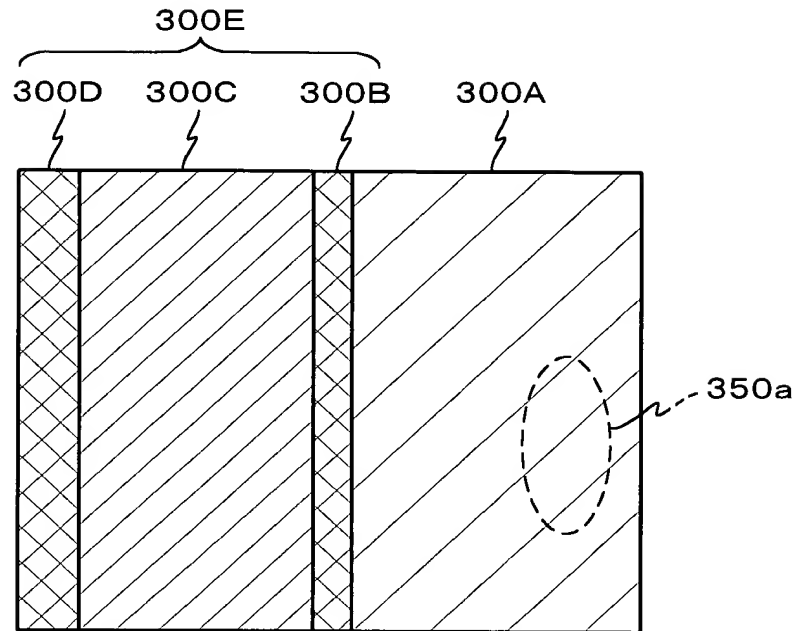
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Fig. 13



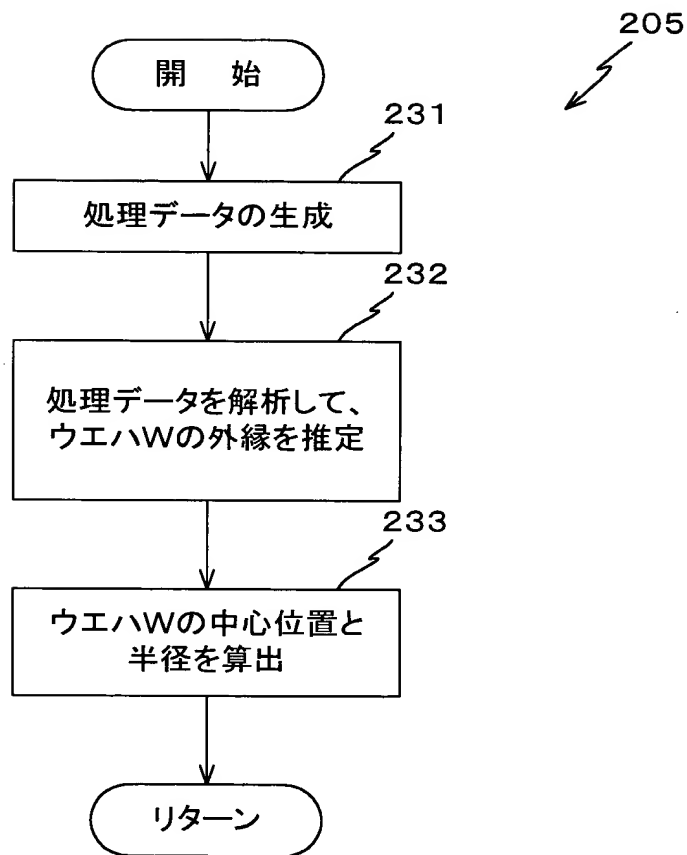
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*Fig. 14*



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Fig. 15



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Fig. 16

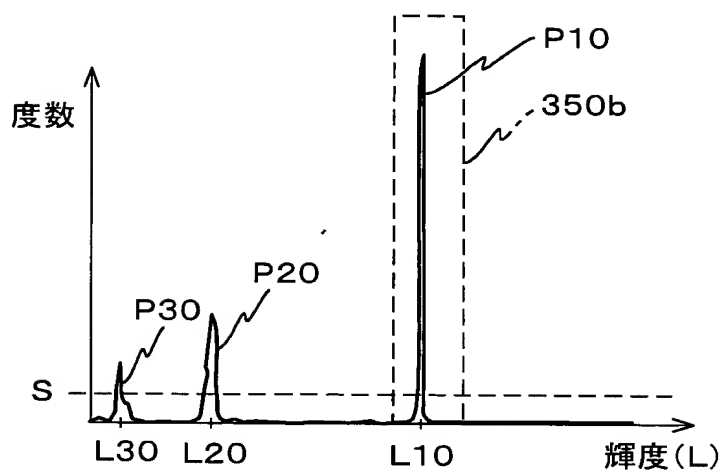
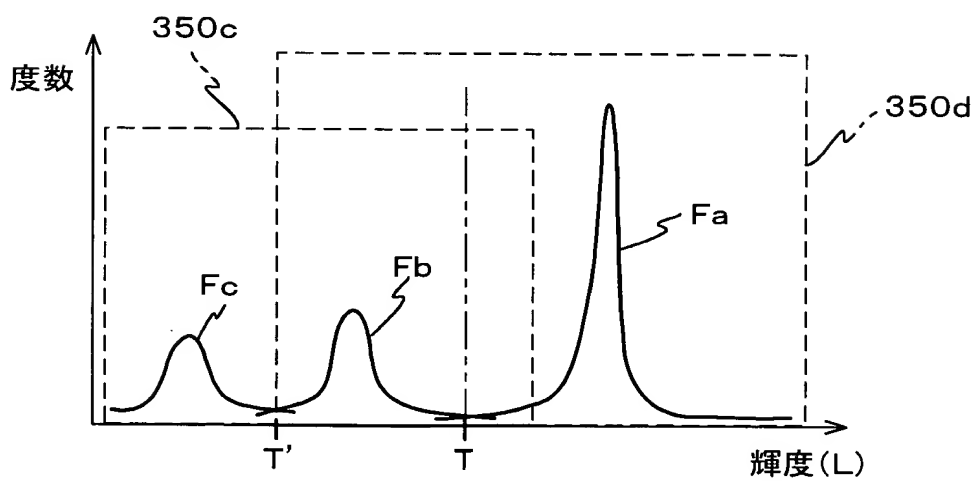


Fig. 17





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Fig. 18

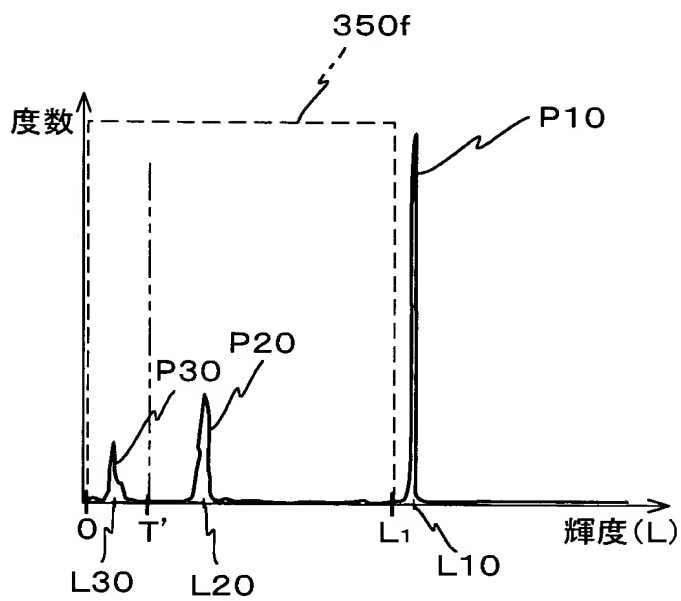
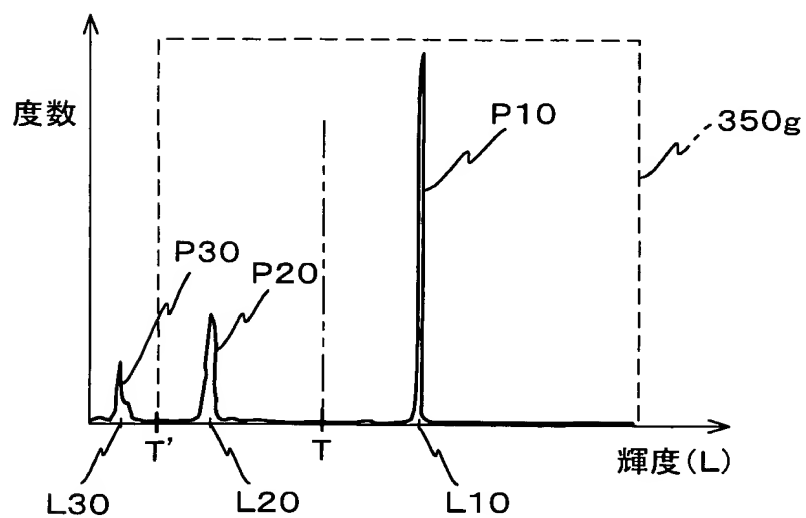
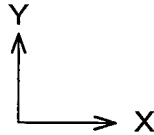
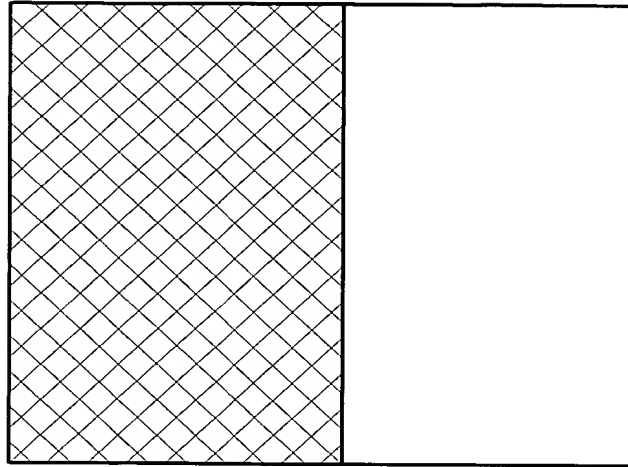


Fig. 19



2  
3  
4

Figure 1 displays 12 histograms, labeled  $x_0$  through  $x_{11}$ , showing the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector  $x_k$ . The x-axis represents the number of non-zero elements (0 to 10), and the y-axis represents the count (0 to 10). The distributions are roughly bell-shaped and centered around 5, with the peak count increasing from 10 at  $x_0$  to 12 at  $x_{11}$ .



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Fig. 21

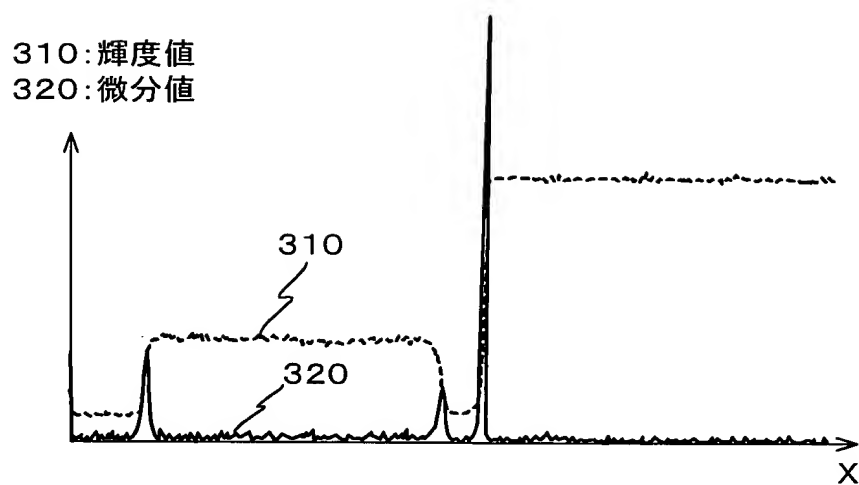
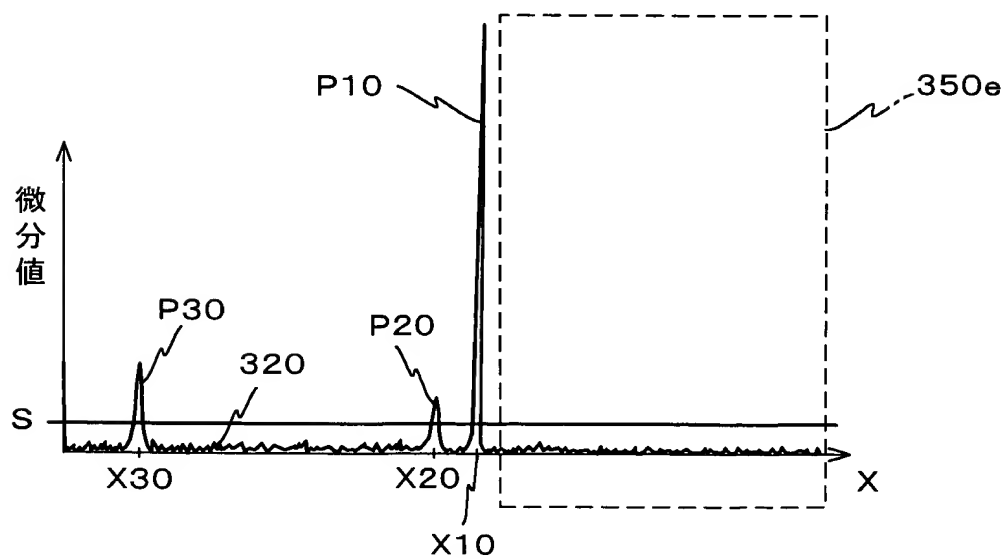
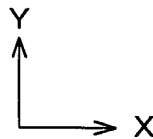
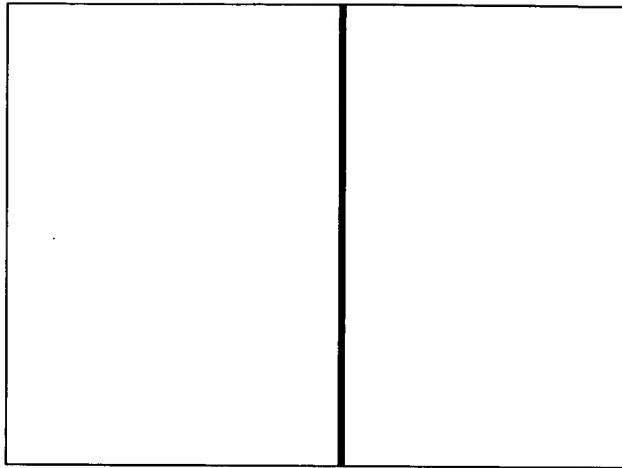


Fig. 22



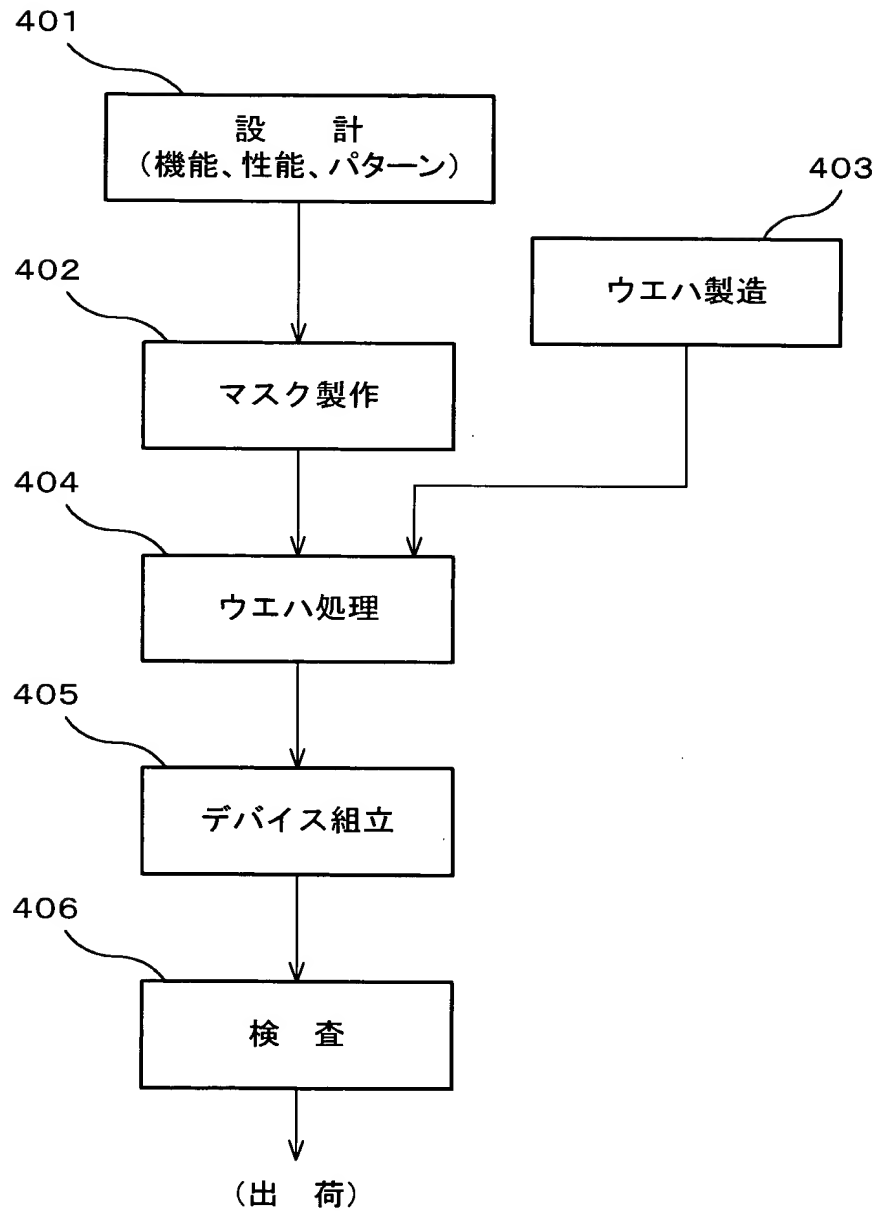
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*F i g. 23*



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Fig. 24



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Fig. 25

